

Published daily except on Saturdays by The Palestine Post Ltd. Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved. Reproduction permitted only by arrangement with the Editor. TED R. LURIE. Head Office: 32 Rehov Nablus, Jerusalem, P.O. Box 81, Tel. 24233. Tel. Aviv: 32 Rehov Nablus, P.O. Box 1123, Tel. 64251/2. Mail: 34 Rehov Nablus, Tel. 6094/5. Annual Subscription, U.S. \$1. Single Copy: 17 Agas.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 9929*

THE Rothschild Family to Israel is taken for granted. It dates back to the days of the late Baron Edmond de Rothschild and the Pica settlements, which were founded on the unwritten assumption that, whatever happened, the Baron was there to foot the bill. This sort of relationship ceased, happily for the morale and morals of the Pica settlers themselves (for their children), some time ago, even before Pica was wound up three years ago when it handed over to the Jewish National Fund practically all the land it controlled, except some 28,000 dunams around Caesarea.

But the Rothschilds are now here, nevertheless, and their presence is expressed in projects more appropriate to present conditions. Instead of putting money on what seemed to be at the time a rather wild wager — namely, making Jews into farmers — they are now dealing with matters that are on the face of it equally wild, such as irrigating land with salt water — or the converting of desert dunes and brush into a handsome golf links of international standard.

Israel is not the only place where the Rothschilds show their sense of creative philanthropy. France and Great Britain, in which the two families live, abound in institutions of various kinds which draw their budgets directly from them. We do not know even how much of the Rothschild fortune is spent or invested in Israel. What is really interesting is that they do spend money here, and in a way which is entirely original. When you ask a Rothschild what is the secret of that attachment, he will tell you simply: "We are Jewish, we naturally have a special interest in Israel."

The nature of this interest is more difficult to define. It is the interest a man has for the village in which he was born or the place where his forefathers are buried, a sentimental interest which a man brings with him to Israel, and for where he belongs. In contrast to many Jews who have become prominent among the peoples in which they live, the Rothschilds remember that original count. Indeed, a man who cuts off his past is a poor cosmopolitan nonentity, and he enjoys, in turn, little more respect than he himself has for his own ancestral attachment.

The way the Rothschilds work in Israel is also worth study. They are here to foster science, technology and the arts (their annual prizes in these fields are to be awarded today and they continue to research on which no public body, least of all the Government, would be the first to spend money, as for example, research into the desalinization of water. Israel, moreover, needs technicians — a tough undertaking in a nation who likes all its sons to study in universities — but the Rothschilds may introduce a plan which would make technical studies more attractive.

They spent a million pounds to enable the Weizmann Institute to pursue some intricate research but they only gave 11,500,000 of the sum in actual subsidy, the rest being invested in various securities as an endowment for the project to live on.

The golf course which was opened yesterday was the Edmond de Rothschild Memorial Group's private contribution to the project of making the Caesarea area into a residential and tourist resort. The Caesarea Development Company, in which the Government has a 50 per cent interest, has already done large archaeological restoration work in the area and is planning a development of villas and hotels, so that Caesarea may become a proper resort, not merely a tourist stop-over. This is a constructive way of helping Israel, which could be emulated by others seeking similar activities here. To compete, however, with the E.R.M.G. if competition it is, they will have to provide not only the money and some of them can spare as much or more money for Israel as the Rothschilds do — but imagination. And in this commodity the Rothschilds still remain unsurpassed.

More Rain Today
The weatherman predicts intermittent showers and isolated thunderstorms for today, with a general drop in temperatures.

Rain began to fall in the afternoon hours yesterday in most parts of the country, and by 8 p.m., Jerusalem had registered the largest amount of rainfall — 8 mm.

For your binette
ONEG
THE FIRST NAME IN FURNITURE



Sammy Sneed drives off from the first tee at the start of yesterday's Rothschild Cup match, thus inaugurating the Caesarea Golf and Country Club. Sneed went on to beat Harry Weisman, the British pro. — See story page three, column one. (Photo by Rosenbaum)

MAPAI HEADS IN JERUSALEM TALKS

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

The Mapai Secretariat yesterday moved closer towards the adoption of a resolution on the basis of which Prime Minister Ben-Gurion would be prepared to reconsider his intention to resign. The progress was reported following various consultations between Mapai leaders in Jerusalem.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's active participation in consultations with Foreign Minister Golda Meir and senior Foreign Ministry officials last week, and his attendance at the Zionist Congress and at diplomatic receptions indicate that he is attempting to important political matters despite his leave.

Yesterday Mr. Ben-Gurion met with Mapai Secretary-General Yosef Almog, who afterwards consulted with Finance Minister Levi Eshkol. The talks dealt also with the composition of a special committee of Mapai veterans before which Mr. Lavon could explain his statements in connection with the "Affair."

Meanwhile, some of Mr. Lavon's supporters are believed to have repeated their suggestion that he take leave for a specific period and thus hampering the implementation of the Secretariat's decision.

A delegation of the Mapai Tel Aviv district secretariat, including Tel Aviv Deputy Mayor Shimon Peres and the Tel Aviv Labour Council, arrived yesterday with Mr. Eshkol, urging him to make every effort to prevent Mr. Ben-Gurion's resignation. Prior to their meeting they consulted with other members of the Tel Aviv party secretariat, such as Mr. Yona Kress M.K. and Mr. Yehoshua Levy, of the Histadrut Executive.

A 20-member delegation of heads of Neguv development towns arrived yesterday in Jerusalem and was received separately by Messrs. Almog and Eshkol. They warned that they would resign on the day Mr. Ben-Gurion should do so.

Mac: Decade of Economic Strife

LONDON (Reuter). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan said yesterday the struggle between East and West would not be by open war.

In an interview with the editor of the Conservative London "Daily Mail," Mr. Macmillan said the struggle by this decade would be an economic one.

Referring to the troubles of Cuba, Laos and the Congo, he observed: "There will always be these incidents and maybe great dangers in them, but the real struggle is an economic one. So long as massive nuclear retaliation is known to be the immediate and automatic answer to aggression, the struggle will not be by open war."

Mr. Macmillan said the free world must expand during this decade and not follow "restrictionist policies."

Asked how the Western world could expand with Europe divided into competitive trading blocs, Mr. Macmillan replied: "We have to solve the European economic problem."

"It is an illusion to think that any one group, however strong, can isolate itself from the rest of the world," Mr. Macmillan believed the role of the West was to help increase trade with underdeveloped countries — in an effort to raise their standard of living.

THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1961 • 22 Tevet, 5721 • 28 Shevat, 1960

Congo Gov't Raps UN Failure To Halt Pro-Lumumba Gains

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — The Congo Government yesterday formally denounced the U.N. for failing to support the Mobutu regime against illegal seizure of power by rebel supporters of ousted Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Chou and U Nu Cite Laos 'Threat'

RANGOON (Reuter). — The Prime Minister of China and Burma yesterday expressed their concern over the "grave situation" in Laos.

In a joint communique Mr. Chou En-lai and U Nu said the situation constituted a threat to international peace and security.

The communique was issued after a seven-day goodwill visit to Burma by Mr. Chou, who flew back to Peking yesterday.

He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi and General Luo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the Army.

The communique said the two Prime Ministers had agreed that newly independent Asian and African countries should be allowed to exercise their right to choose their own political and economic systems, "free from outside interference."

It was also announced that Burma has accepted a 400m.kyat (\$4m.) long-term loan from China. The loan, in installments payable after 10 years at a "very low interest rate," will cover various industrial projects — chiefly a cotton-spinning factory and a paper mill — plus the salaries of Chinese technicians.

U.S. Denies American Personnel Killed in Laos

WASHINGTON. — State Department Press Officer Lincoln White yesterday branded as "completely false" reports that American personnel have been killed or wounded — or have at all participated — in the fighting in Laos.

Mr. White was commenting on a Tass report from Hanoi which quoted a communique from the Communist Lao and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao as saying that Americans had been found among the casualties in the Laos fighting.

In a story by one of its Washington correspondents, "The New York Times" reported yesterday that an American unit headed by 48-year-old General John Arnold Heintges — whose existence is denied by the Army and the Defense Department — has been training Laotian Government forces in their fight against the Pathet Lao.

In Vientiane, the Laotian Government last Thursday sent a letter to the Soviet Ambassador in Laos who is now in Cambodia, asking Russian recognition of the right-wing Government of Prince Boun Oum and General Phoumi Nosavan.

'Times' Only N.Y. Paper Reporting on Congress

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The 25th World Zionist Congress, which had not been mentioned in the New York press for a week, returned to the front page of "The New York Times" on Sunday and yesterday. Other papers continued their silence.

Featured yesterday was a report by the "Times" Israel correspondent, Lawrence Fellows, on the Congress discussion of alleged resolutions headed, "Zionists Bid Jews Migrate to Israel."

The story begins: "The World Zionist Congress issued an appeal... to Jews throughout the world to come to Israel for the good of both the country and themselves."

Several paragraphs later, Mr. Fellows reports that the Congress requested that "special efforts be made to encourage immigration" from North Africa and Cochinchina in India.

On Sunday, the "Times" devoted nearly two full pages to a full reprint — beginning on the front page — of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's address to the Congress 10 days ago in which the newspaper had reported him as calling Orthodox Jews "Godless" for not settling in Israel.

25 Dead, 47 Injured in Spanish Rail Crash
BARCELONA (Reuter). — At least 25 persons died and 47 were injured — seven critically — when the night express from Valencia and a freight train collided head-on at a railway junction on the outskirts of Barcelona yesterday.

Belgian Troops Repel Raid On Phone Depot

BRUSSELS. — Belgian strike violence broke out yesterday in Mons, where troops and gendarmes hurled tear-gas bombs and firing warning shots finally repelled an attack by hundreds of demonstrators on the local telephone exchange.

Earlier, 1700s foiled a mass invasion of the southern industrial town by "Socialist commandos."

Yesterday afternoon Government sources said more Belgian troops in West Germany are being recalled to help protect vital installations against sabotage and attacks by demonstrators.

About 3,000 men have already been recalled and some 3,000 more are now expected to be brought back in the coming days.

While the Ministerial Security Committee met in Brussels, hundreds of troops and gendarmes completely surrounded Mons with road blocks. They had information that strikers from the Borinage coal field were to launch a night attack on the centre and occupy all public buildings.

Government troops intervened, the "Socialist" commandos, arresting "about 100" outside Mons and "about 30" outside Charleroi, where a similar attack was attempted, a Government spokesman said.

Troops occupied the public buildings, many of which showed placards reading "no entry military occupation" — "we will open fire."

Mr. Gaston Eyskens, the Catholic Prime Minister, told a press conference the reported attacks seemed to have been carefully planned in advance.

A source close to the Government said new instructions to police, hitherto told to treat demonstrators gently, ordered "more firmness."

Later, Mr. Renard, Assistant Secretary-General of the Socialist Union Federation, said the steel centre of La Louviere.

Decisive Comment

At the daily press briefing the U.N. spokesman declined immediate comment on Bomboko's memorandum, saying it will have to be studied.

Mr. Bomboko took issue with the U.N. contention that all military and technical aid to the Congo should rightly be channelled only through the world body.

"Nothing prevents the legal authorities of the Republic from soliciting and obtaining foreign aid which it considers essential to bettering the equipment and training of the Congolese national army," he said.

The Foreign Minister noted that a majority of the General Assembly seemed to have welcomed with satisfaction the convocation of the Congolese Parliament, which stood strongly behind ex-Premier Lumumba. "Nothing, however, authorizes the U.N. to act directly or indirectly to bring about their meeting," Bomboko said.

N.Y. Paper Laments Casablanca Surrender

NEW YORK (Reuter). — The "New York Post" yesterday termed as "disheartening news" the fact that President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Premier Modibo Keita of Mali had signed the Casablanca Manifesto branding Israel as an "imperialist threat" to African freedom.

"Surely," the newspaper said in an editorial, "the emerging peoples of Africa have enough trouble on their hands without becoming victims of Nasser's fantasies."

After referring to the work of the recent Casablanca Conference of African States, the newspaper said: "Nasser's compulsion to win this rhetorical triumph is so real a setting is a measure of the Castro-like insecurity which has long afflicted the man. That Nkrumah and Keita, whose countries have particularly benefited from Israel's economic and technical help, should offer their names to Nasser's private crusade is disheartening news."

De Gaulle Now Aims At Algeria Peace by July

Referendum Strengthens Hand

PARIS. — President de Gaulle's triumph in the referendum on his Algerian self-determination policy brought him back to Paris yesterday determined to act with decision, and reports from Algiers quoted responsible official sources as saying he would fly to the North African territory later this month or in February.

The report said General de Gaulle intends to launch in Algiers a new move for negotiations aimed at peace in Algeria by next July.

There was no official confirmation of the President's intentions, but a spokesman for his office in Paris said: "Talk of fresh contact with the F.L.N. (insurgents) is premature."

On his return to Paris yesterday Gen. de Gaulle went into conference with Premier Michel Debré on the results of the vote which, despite many abstentions, showed commanding support for his policy: 73.25 per cent of the voters who turned out in France, and 66.3 per cent of those casting ballots in Algeria.

Voix Breakdown
In Metropolitan France, abstentions were 23.8 per cent, only 2.5 per cent more than the average abstentions in 11 referendums or general elections since 1945.

The complete official figures for Metropolitan France were: Registered voters 27,186,312; valid votes cast 20,192,940; "yes" votes 15,186,068 or 73.25 per cent; "no" votes 4,986,872 or 24.75 of valid votes cast. Abstentions 6,989,425 or 23.8 per cent of total registered voters.

Final Algerian returns issued by the Constitutional Council in Paris this morning showed: Registered voters 4,434,626; valid votes 2,329,481; "yes" 1,747,539 or 66.2 per cent abstain. (Reuter, UPI, AP).

Cuba Girds For U.S. 'Invasion'

HAVANA (UPI). — Cuban Militiamen yesterday blocked off traffic from the major northern coastal tourist highway and said it was mined against an "imminent" invasion from the U.S.

Militiamen manning roadblocks near Guanabo outside Havana disallowed all traffic from Via Blanca which runs to Matanzas, 40 miles east. They pointed to staggered one-by-two foot holes in the pavement and said they were mined.

All bridges along the highway on the northern coast toward the U.S. have been prepared for mining also, it was reported.

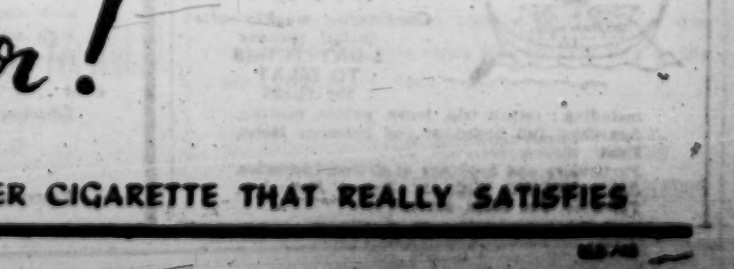
The mining was another defence precaution against what the regime of Premier Fidel Castro has claimed is a threatened invasion by the U.S. The Government says the invasion will come before January 20, when President-Elect John F. Kennedy takes office.

Meanwhile, the Government press played up Sunday's arrest of 10 more alleged terrorists said to be members of an anti-Castro group directed by M. Manuel Ray, former Public Works Minister in the Castro regime.

"The U.S. Navy in Washington announced that the aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt was due yesterday at the huge U.S. Naval base at Guantanamo Bay. The Navy described the stop as part of a "refresher training cruise" planned before last week's break in U.S.-Cuban diplomatic relations.

After Midnight

U.S. State Department Press Officer Lincoln White yesterday denied press reports that the U.S. Government had sent a strong protest to the Israeli Government about the atomic reactor in the Negev.



Scene from "The Dirty Dozen" — a movie about the escape of 12 American prisoners of war from a German prison camp.

Chief Rabbi Herzog Memorial Fund
Hechal Shlomo
DEDICATION OF THE SYNAGOGUE
IN MASSUOT YITZHAK
(Named after the late Chief Rabbi of Israel, Rabbi Yitzhak Isaac Halevi Herzog)
will take place on
WEDNESDAY, 23rd of TEVET, 5721
(January 11, 1961)
at 3 p.m.
Delegates to the Zionist Congress are cordially invited. Transportation, by reservation only, will leave Hechal Shlomo at 1 p.m. sharp. Please contact Hechal Shlomo, Tel. 27264, Jerusalem, on or before Tuesday, January 10.

Are you a Lawyer?
Then the "HETZ" Insurance Pension Scheme should be of particular interest to you.
Contact Your Insurance Agent without delay.

... they too smoke Ascot,
Ascot tastes better —
is better!
ASCOT - THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES

INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

Regional Marketing Network Urged for Farm Produce

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

A network of regional agricultural marketing installations at an investment of IL16.6m. — of which IL7.8m. should be invested straightaway — is recommended by a Committee on the Marketing of Agricultural Products.

Existing grading centres

should be improved and new centres added at the regional and village level, together with buildings for cold storage, packing facilities and slaughter-houses — to be owned by the local authorities.

Marketing expenses for fruit (except citrus), vegetables, eggs, poultry and meat came to IL10m. last year, or IL1.2 for every IL100 received by the farmer.

Economies could be achieved by better organization of transport and packing. Monopoly arrangements exist for lorry delivery to retailers, who also receive consignments of uneven quality.	44% Nat'l Loan	101	1004
	4% Home Loan H	100	1000
	44% P.E.C. S7.64	101	1001
	4% Nat'l Oil Co.	99	99
	4% K. L. H. H.	98	98
	4% Pert. & Chem.	96	96
	Local Authorities	102	1011

The shopkeepers cannot be sure that the lower layers in a crate of produce are of the same quality as the top layer," states the Report.

The committee recommends that each producer be linked

C.O.L. LINKED	
4% Def Loan	1074
4% Hon. Loan "A"	1081
4% P.E.C. 57.64	1214
4% K. Hay III	1084
Local Authorities	1084
30% 30% C.-L. LINKED	1084
5% Ind. Prod. Bank	1084

to a particular retailer, with	5% Pal. Elect.	971	97
	5% Bank Leumi Invest	9	999
Industrial Unions To Bargain Independently	ORD & TRUF. SEKS.		
	Pal. Elect. Stock	536	638
	4 1/2% Pal. Elect.		
	2nd Pref. Stock	6541	4348
	Bank Leumi		

TEL. AVIV.—National unions will bargain independently in each branch of industry when the biennial collective labour agreements come up for renewal shortly.	"A" Ord Stock 380 1/2 384 Gen Mord. Hans (new bearer) 387 391 Bank Leumi Inv 386 381 Masoco Pref 313 309 1/2 Holo. Mord. Hans 185 186 Elmer Invest. 430 429 1/2 Africa Pal Inv. 277 278
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

This is regarded as a new

departure which will permit a wider margin of bargaining. Certain issues affecting industry as a whole will still be decided at top level talks, while contracts will follow, a standard format.	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pal Potash</td> <td>240</td> <td>240</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dead Sea Foun.</td> <td>—</td> <td>242</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teva</td> <td>267</td> <td>264</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pal Cold Stor.</td> <td>263</td> <td>263</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paper Mills</td> <td>2004</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alliance</td> <td>22 88</td> <td>22 88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delek</td> <td>2164</td> <td>2164</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pal Potash	240	240	Dead Sea Foun.	—	242	Teva	267	264	Pal Cold Stor.	263	263	Paper Mills	2004	200	Alliance	22 88	22 88	Delek	2164	2164
Pal Potash	240	240																				
Dead Sea Foun.	—	242																				
Teva	267	264																				
Pal Cold Stor.	263	263																				
Paper Mills	2004	200																				
Alliance	22 88	22 88																				
Delek	2164	2164																				

**Technicians Split But
Going On with Strike**

TEL AVIV. — Histadrut at-

tempts to persuade the Technicians Union to call off the one-day protest strike of Government-employed technicians set for Wednesday have so far been unsuccessful.

The strike was called to

compel the Civil Service Commission to increase pay of the senior technician.

It is understood that lower grades are not enthusiastic about the work stoppage, and the 200 Post Office technicians

The 400 Moss 'tech' technicians in Jerusalem have already dissociated themselves from the strike decision.

NOTICE

To Shippers and Receivers

**THE MEDITERRANEAN U.S.A.
GREAT LAKES WESTBOUND
FREIGHT CONFERENCE**

advise the clientele that the present tariff is suspended. New rates will be made available to the trade in February,

1961, for the next season.

**Great Lakes Westbound
Freight Conference**

Notice

To Shippers and Receivers

**THE MEDITERRANEAN CANADA
WESTBOUND FREIGHT CONFERENCE,**
in view of ever-increasing operational costs and in

particular labour, port and harbour dues and loading and discharging expenses, has been forced to increase its tariff rates w.e.f. the beginning of the open water season to the St. Lawrence, by an-

proximately 10%. In all fairness to its faithful clientele the Conference wishes to give them due prior notice. The new rates will be available to the

**The Mediterranean Canada
Weathered Freight Conference**

Westbound Flight continues

Progress Towards Unity

ONE would expect, and one actually finds, smoother progress towards internationalism in the economic realm, for trade between countries is ancient history, and modern industry needs raw materials, patents, markets, and finances not always available within national frontiers.

On March 19, 1951, delegates from France, Italy, Germany, and Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) signed a fifty-year treaty establishing the Coal and Steel Community with a view to eliminating national restrictions on commerce in coal and steel, standardizing production, and redirecting workers.

It was assumed that some weak companies would founder in consequence of the abolition of frontiers. Private interests might suffer. The citizens of the Community were to be benefited.

The Community set up a High Authority as its chief executive body with instructions to oppose coal and steel cartels that fixed prices, controlled markets, and monopolized raw materials. The Community also created a special council of Cabinet Ministers of the six nations, a Community Assembly consisting of Members of Parliament of the six countries which would meet annually, and a Court of Justice of seven judges to rule on treaty violations.

When Monnet, the French government's leading economist, took office as president of the High Authority, he said the Community was "an important step towards the eventual unification of Europe which is its only salvation."

Secretary of State Dean Acheson called the Community "the first major step toward the unification of Europe."

Economic in practice, the Coal and Steel Community is thus political in concept. It could not be otherwise. Politics are involved in the moment nations agree to lower or efface national frontiers for persons or commodities.

'Six' and 'Seven'

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Coal and Steel Community held its last annual session in Strasbourg on February 28, 1953, and was absorbed into the European Parliamentary Assembly.

The new European Economic Community, or Common Market, and of the European Atomic Energy Community, which will be created by the Rome Treaty of March 25, 1957, both bodies are inter-governmental and operate under a Council of Ministers recruited from high officials of the several nations. In this case, again, an economic enterprise was found to require an international political structure.

The Common Market proposes to abolish all tariffs and customs between member states and to coordinate all their economic activities. The many benefits for industry, finance, and trade in an economic Union.

The effect would be to standardize, to rationalize, and to eliminate duplication and the waste of labour, time, and materials. This is the plan. Fulfillment, its authors claim, requires twelve to fifteen years.

Next to the United States of America, the Six, as the Common Market is called, is the biggest producer-consumer in the world. This gives members tremendous power. It also frightens non-members. For the Six will not merely lower and ultimately scrap tariff barriers; they will erect a tariff barrier around the entire territory against outsiders. England and other countries saw this as a threat: they would be excluded, in whole or part, from a very rich market.

Under British leadership, according to the European Free Trade Area was organized, consisting of the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Austria, Switzerland, and Portugal, known as the Seven. They did not intend to coordinate their economies after the manner of the Six. They proposed to deal with tariff duties only.

The Seven were conceived as a protective association against the effects of the unification of the Six—a platform for negotiation. In fact, at the instance of Austria, Denmark, and Switzerland, according to Austrian Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky, in the New Leader of April 25, 1960, the preamble of the European Free Trade Association's original Stockholm Agreement envisaged its aim as "European-wide integration." Already Great Britain, the bastion of the Seven, is moving toward the Six.

Attitude of England

"Nothing can exempt us for long from what is happening in Europe," writes J. T. Bradford, a farmer and specialist on farm problems, in the "London Times" Agricultural Supplement of July 3, 1960. "There is no exemption from the future. We have now to meet the situation as we find it. As a nation we have lost our big chance of leadership in Europe." This may be true, because the day of leader nations is gone—even for the United States. England can, however, still be a partner. As long ago as August 17, 1957, the "London Economist" said, "Britain's economic and political future does lie more and more with Europe" and on March 5, 1960, "Resisting unification of Europe" was the headline of a leading article in the "Times" to the effect of salutary change.

Nevertheless, Englishmen did resist. Moscovitz, having vainly courted France, might argue, but more successful with an offer to reunify Germany on condition that she become a totalitarian ally of Russia. Irrespective of the cogency of this proposition—and it does not seem to be—reality is that the certain disaster for the West if it were true would dictate a policy of prevention through tighter unity. Our article in an economic Union, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick wrote in his "Times" article.

must be firmly directed towards helping... to anchor Germany in the Western bloc. We should be in a better position to do this if we were more closely associated with Europe. West Germany and France have declared, are not as democratic or law-abiding as England. Great Britain is undoubtedly the most democratic of the big powers and the equal in democracy of the best of the small states, say Switzerland. But the Frenchman's daily way of life is the essence of freedom, no matter what his government has done so far. German democracy, all its inadequacies notwithstanding, has a stability it never had between the two wars. If nations were the ugly offspring of six million unemployed and nationalistic aggressiveness, the chances of revival are nil. Conscious of her bad past, West Germany, when she joined the Western European Union in 1954, voluntarily repudiated the manufacture of large weapons like tanks, bombers and of atomic, chemical and bacteriological instruments of death. A member of NATO, with military depots, airfields, training grounds and staff headquarters in Belgium, Holland, France and Great Britain, and with foreign NATO troops on her soil, West Germany is less likely to cause trouble and more likely to follow her partners towards democracy than if she were denounced as a cold-blooded renegade in resentment. The way to make a friend is to be a friend. The wise welcome partial atonement instead of waiting for total reformation. The final British contention that Britain cannot merge with the European economy while merged with the Commonwealth is weak. Nobody has demonstrated the fiscal and commercial incompatibility of belonging to both The Commonwealth and the Common Market. The Common Market has made numerous economic adjustments—and are capable of more.

French Position

High officials of the Six and the Seven predict that England will join the Six by 1962. She is moving over. Unwittingly de Gaulle hopes. So long as there was a hope of converting the Common Market into an economic organization into a European political federation, West Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Luxembourg made no concession after the other to de Gaulle's desire for leadership. To achieve this leadership, Great Britain, with her power and political sagacity, had to be kept out of the Six. The British themselves felt reluctant to enter a political federation. But at the moment, President de Gaulle clearly indicated that he wanted no federal union, that all he wanted was French predominance in Europe and a special role for France in Africa. France's five partners in the Six saw de Gaulle's reason for fear of his power. Europe's five partners in the Six saw de Gaulle's reason for fear of his power. Europe's five partners in the Six saw de Gaulle's reason for fear of his power.

Results were a notable strengthening of Anglo-German relations and added British support for Adenauer's foreign policy; growing

British sympathy for the Common Market; and a weakening of France's position in Europe and Africa. By being an over-zealous nationalist, de Gaulle had damaged the national interests of France. Some day, he and the French or the French without him will have to reverse his policy and favour a European federal union in which France plays a part commensurate with her contribution. Presumably, she British membership in the Common Market, the Coal and Steel Community, and Euratom, could, in time, diminish England's traditional antagonism to political intimacy with foreign nations.

Nationalism is Barrier

The obstacles to European unity are infinite in number. The trend, nevertheless, is irresistible and irreversible. All the news about consoling and comforting, dooming and fast-shaking are but part of the zigzagging progress towards integration. No serious person expects the rise of a United States of Europe in which the nations of today become states under a federal government as in the United States of America. The nations will keep their identity and individuality for years. Love of country and local remains. But nationalism, Europe realizes, is no longer an adequate service to nations. It is a barrier in a world that needs bridges. The nations of Europe with the greatest experience in nationalism now know its shortcomings and are striving to marry it to internationalism.

The Six and the Seven together will exert a strong pull on Greece, Turkey, Ireland, Spain, and Yugoslavia. This would close the long dark age of Europe's economic isolation. A united Europe need not be an exclusive club. The Mediterranean is only a ditch. It is a barrier in a world that needs bridges. The nations of Europe with the greatest experience in nationalism now know its shortcomings and are striving to marry it to internationalism.

European unity means more than NATO and the Common Market. It means a new political, economic and political strength, infinitely more than a bulwark against Communism. It means a new way of life, a new way of thinking, a new way of feeling, a new way of being.

This is the fourth and final article in a series of four by Louis Fischer, former Ambassador to Russia, on the subject of European unity. The series appeared on December 26 and 28, and January 2 and 4.

Cotton Without Pests

By THOMAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON (NANA)—DEPARTMENT of Agriculture scientists are developing nectarless cotton plants. Their purpose is to stave the insects that thrive on the nectar, which is secreted by nearly all plants. The substance originates from glands known as "nectaries" at the base of blossoms and also—in some cases—on the under-sides of leaves.

The insects, which thrive on this floral nectar, are among the worst cotton pests and have caused losses running into many millions of dollars. Among them are the boll weevil, the boll worm, and the cotton leaf worm. These lay their eggs on the cotton plant. The eggs hatch into voracious larvae which devour the foliage. The scientists hope that the adult insects will abandon cotton altogether when the nectar is removed.

Test of this theory now are being conducted near Brownsville, Texas, where cotton is the primary plant that flourishes in midsummer. Blossom nectararies are absent from all the varieties now under consideration. At present there are outstanding disadvantages. The bolls of the Hawaiian cotton are much smaller than those of American commercial cottons and the fibre properties are not satisfactory. The breeders, however, are confident that with further experimentation and cross-breeding these disadvantages may be overcome.

It's good. It's OSEMI's.

CHAYA, A TYPIST WHO DID HER TYING AT LIMITED SPEED

OSMI SOUP A REAL TREAT PUT HER BACK ON HER FEET

AND NOW SHE'S TERRIFIC! INDEED!

British sympathy for the Common Market; and a weakening of France's position in Europe and Africa. By being an over-zealous nationalist, de Gaulle had damaged the national interests of France. Some day, he and the French or the French without him will have to reverse his policy and favour a European federal union in which France plays a part commensurate with her contribution. Presumably, she British membership in the Common Market, the Coal and Steel Community, and Euratom, could, in time, diminish England's traditional antagonism to political intimacy with foreign nations.

Nationalism is Barrier

The obstacles to European unity are infinite in number. The trend, nevertheless, is irresistible and irreversible. All the news about consoling and comforting, dooming and fast-shaking are but part of the zigzagging progress towards integration. No serious person expects the rise of a United States of Europe in which the nations of today become states under a federal government as in the United States of America. The nations will keep their identity and individuality for years. Love of country and local remains. But nationalism, Europe realizes, is no longer an adequate service to nations. It is a barrier in a world that needs bridges. The nations of Europe with the greatest experience in nationalism now know its shortcomings and are striving to marry it to internationalism.

The Six and the Seven together will exert a strong pull on Greece, Turkey, Ireland, Spain, and Yugoslavia. This would close the long dark age of Europe's economic isolation. A united Europe need not be an exclusive club. The Mediterranean is only a ditch. It is a barrier in a world that needs bridges. The nations of Europe with the greatest experience in nationalism now know its shortcomings and are striving to marry it to internationalism.

European unity means more than NATO and the Common Market. It means a new political, economic and political strength, infinitely more than a bulwark against Communism. It means a new way of life, a new way of thinking, a new way of feeling, a new way of being.

This is the fourth and final article in a series of four by Louis Fischer, former Ambassador to Russia, on the subject of European unity. The series appeared on December 26 and 28, and January 2 and 4.

Cotton Without Pests

By THOMAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON (NANA)—DEPARTMENT of Agriculture scientists are developing nectarless cotton plants. Their purpose is to stave the insects that thrive on the nectar, which is secreted by nearly all plants. The substance originates from glands known as "nectaries" at the base of blossoms and also—in some cases—on the under-sides of leaves.

The insects, which thrive on this floral nectar, are among the worst cotton pests and have caused losses running into many millions of dollars. Among them are the boll weevil, the boll worm, and the cotton leaf worm. These lay their eggs on the cotton plant. The eggs hatch into voracious larvae which devour the foliage. The scientists hope that the adult insects will abandon cotton altogether when the nectar is removed.

Test of this theory now are being conducted near Brownsville, Texas, where cotton is the primary plant that flourishes in midsummer. Blossom nectararies are absent from all the varieties now under consideration. At present there are outstanding disadvantages. The bolls of the Hawaiian cotton are much smaller than those of American commercial cottons and the fibre properties are not satisfactory. The breeders, however, are confident that with further experimentation and cross-breeding these disadvantages may be overcome.

It's good. It's OSEMI's.

CHAYA, A TYPIST WHO DID HER TYING AT LIMITED SPEED

OSMI SOUP A REAL TREAT PUT HER BACK ON HER FEET

AND NOW SHE'S TERRIFIC! INDEED!

It's good. It's OSEMI's.

CHAYA, A TYPIST WHO DID HER TYING AT LIMITED SPEED

OSMI SOUP A REAL TREAT PUT HER BACK ON HER FEET

British sympathy for the Common Market; and a weakening of France's position in Europe and Africa. By being an over-zealous nationalist, de Gaulle had damaged the national interests of France. Some day, he and the French or the French without him will have to reverse his policy and favour a European federal union in which France plays a part commensurate with her contribution. Presumably, she British membership in the Common Market, the Coal and Steel Community, and Euratom, could, in time, diminish England's traditional antagonism to political intimacy with foreign nations.

Nationalism is Barrier

The obstacles to European unity are infinite in number. The trend, nevertheless, is irresistible and irreversible. All the news about consoling and comforting, dooming and fast-shaking are but part of the zigzagging progress towards integration. No serious person expects the rise of a United States of Europe in which the nations of today become states under a federal government as in the United States of America. The nations will keep their identity and individuality for years. Love of country and local remains. But nationalism, Europe realizes, is no longer an adequate service to nations. It is a barrier in a world that needs bridges. The nations of Europe with the greatest experience in nationalism now know its shortcomings and are striving to marry it to internationalism.

The Six and the Seven together will exert a strong pull on Greece, Turkey, Ireland, Spain, and Yugoslavia. This would close the long dark age of Europe's economic isolation. A united Europe need not be an exclusive club. The Mediterranean is only a ditch. It is a barrier in a world that needs bridges. The nations of Europe with the greatest experience in nationalism now know its shortcomings and are striving to marry it to internationalism.

European unity means more than NATO and the Common Market. It means a new political, economic and political strength, infinitely more than a bulwark against Communism. It means a new way of life, a new way of thinking, a new way of feeling, a new way of being.

This is the fourth and final article in a series of four by Louis Fischer, former Ambassador to Russia, on the subject of European unity. The series appeared on December 26 and 28, and January 2 and 4.

Cotton Without Pests

By THOMAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON (NANA)—DEPARTMENT of Agriculture scientists are developing nectarless cotton plants. Their purpose is to stave the insects that thrive on the nectar, which is secreted by nearly all plants. The substance originates from glands known as "nectaries" at the base of blossoms and also—in some cases—on the under-sides of leaves.

The insects, which thrive on this floral nectar, are among the worst cotton pests and have caused losses running into many millions of dollars. Among them are the boll weevil, the boll worm, and the cotton leaf worm. These lay their eggs on the cotton plant. The eggs hatch into voracious larvae which devour the foliage. The scientists hope that the adult insects will abandon cotton altogether when the nectar is removed.

Test of this theory now are being conducted near Brownsville, Texas, where cotton is the primary plant that flourishes in midsummer. Blossom nectararies are absent from all the varieties now under consideration. At present there are outstanding disadvantages. The bolls of the Hawaiian cotton are much smaller than those of American commercial cottons and the fibre properties are not satisfactory. The breeders, however, are confident that with further experimentation and cross-breeding these disadvantages may be overcome.

It's good. It's OSEMI's.

CHAYA, A TYPIST WHO DID HER TYING AT LIMITED SPEED

OSMI SOUP A REAL TREAT PUT HER BACK ON HER FEET

AND NOW SHE'S TERRIFIC! INDEED!

It's good. It's OSEMI's.

CHAYA, A TYPIST WHO DID HER TYING AT LIMITED SPEED

OSMI SOUP A REAL TREAT PUT HER BACK ON HER FEET



YESTERDAY'S PRESS

AFRICA AND ISRAEL

Lamertan (Abdullah Ha'arav)

da/ writes that the importance of the Casablanca anti-Israel resolution should not be exaggerated, but the fact that it is a bad omen should not be ignored.

If Israel's constructive work in Africa is continued and expanded with the same degree of sincerity, devotion and understanding shown until now, it may well prove more effective than Nasser's hostile mouthings. In view of Israel's political interests in Africa, which are of immeasurable importance, she must show more care and consideration in her decisions in the international sphere.

Davar (Histadrut) says that the resolution should be considered in the light of the fact that Africa is not a united bloc and that the Casablanca resolution, as Casablanca did not speak for the entire continent. The paper finds the support given by the Presidents of Ghana and Mali to the resolution surprising and shocking. "We do not understand how it is possible to have close and friendly relations with Israel and yet agree to such an anti-Israel decision," the paper says. "We have no intention of giving advice to Dr. Nasser or to Mr. Keita about their policy on African matters. Friendship with a person like Nasser is a matter of taste, and one does not argue about such matters. But it is our right and duty to demand that Israel should not be forced to pay for the friendship."

Al Hamsanar (Majma') writes: It is clear that Israel's position in the African continent will not be determined solely by the aid she extends, but also, and in no small degree, by her political attitude in the inter-bloc conflict and her votes in the United Nations on questions concerning Africa. The time has come for a reconsideration of Israel's foreign policy, and the adoption of a policy of non-identification and full support for the just aspirations of the peoples of Africa and Asia.

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) writes: "While we do not think that Israel's relations with the countries of Africa and Asia have come to an end, we nevertheless feel that we have exaggerated their importance. Israel is investing much strength and capital in this work. The time has come for us to determine whether this investment is worth while."

She'arim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) writes: "Israel's activities in Africa will undoubtedly bear fruit in the future. Therefore, despite the present defeat, it is difficult to agree with those who say that we are exaggerating the importance of our relations with the African countries. Nevertheless, we are certainly justified in asking our African friends for an explanation of their attitude at this conference and their surrender to Nasser's blackmail."

The Affair

Ha'arets (non-party), in its editorial (non-party), in its time has come for the censorship to allow the publication of details of the background of the 'Affair.'

Southern Melodrama

TROTTERING out of the Eden Cinema, Jerusalem just before midnight, we felt a pang of envy. The thought of the sailor home from the sea and the hunter home from the hill, while we were still trying to stretch our legs on dry pavement.

Home from the Hill, now in its third week, is one of the longest-lived tear-jerkers since "East is West" and bears some resemblance. The heroine seems to be the mace counterpane of the heroine of that melodrama, whose famous words were "Dead, and he never called me mother!" But as the Southern accent was so strong that it made it impossible to hear the words, it is almost incomprehensible to anyone coming from north of the Mason-Dixon line, perhaps we failed to understand the story fully. It is saved from utter idiocy by the beauty of the colour photography of the woodlands and swamps. One can almost see Vincent Minnelli was thinking about when he directed the picture. F.D.

Good Samaritan

THE story of a baby abandoned on a pitch-dark night on the bank of the Nile provides the theme of the film "The Good Samaritan" showing at the Orion, Jerusalem, this week. The infant, on whose clothing the singer Mohammed Fawzi, together with Sabah the Lebanese actress, who made her career in Cairo and still looks and sounds as fresh as she did when she first appeared 15 years ago.

The best performance is given by Immet Yassin, who plays the difficult double roles of male and female twins. Wgt.

Worthwhile Yugoslav Film

The Ninth Circle (Chen, Tel Aviv) is one of the rare Yugoslav films to come to Israel—wonder and has been described by the Zagreb Radio film critic, Zora Dincbach, and directed by France Stiglic.

The theme is the oppression of the Jews under the Hitler regime, an often-used story but here treated with an honest sympathy that makes it freshly moving. The head of a Yugoslav family marries his son to Ruth, a young Jewess they are all fond of, so as to save her from the deportation that has been the fate of her family. It is a marriage in name only. At first the boy resents his father's action but later falls in love with the girl, and when her mother is discovered, she is sent to a concentration camp, he follows her and tries to save her from the "ninth circle of hell."

View from the Terrace (Tel Aviv Cinema) is based on a story by John O'Hara and has been produced and directed by Mark Robson with Joanne Woodward and Paul Newman in the main roles.

The story revolves round the rival claims of business career and home-life and the intention, doubtless, is to criticize the American emphasis on success at all costs. But the whole film is so smooth, so glossy and so unreal that one does not care what happens to any of those concerned.

The two ladies in the case, Joanne Woodward as the wife and Ina Belin as the true love, are very nice to look at and so is Paul Newman, while as a Wall Street tycoon Felix Aylmer gives a very finished performance.

Veil of Tears

The Blue Veil (Migdalor) is a re-issue of the old film, all about a woman who takes up children's nursing and sacrifices her own personal life to the demands of the little ones. Jane Wyman carries most of the picture on her shoulders and almost makes an incredible figure believable. The very sentimental will probably find this concoction for all around me I saw ladies wiping away their tears with evident satisfaction. R.V.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

AFRICA AND ISRAEL

Lamertan (Abdullah Ha'arav)

da/ writes that the importance of the Casablanca anti-Israel resolution should not be exaggerated, but the fact that it is a bad omen should not be ignored.

If Israel's constructive work in Africa is continued and expanded with the same degree of sincerity, devotion and understanding shown until now, it may well prove more effective than Nasser's hostile mouthings. In view of Israel's political interests in Africa, which are of immeasurable importance, she must show more care and consideration in her decisions in the international sphere.

Davar (Histadrut) says that the resolution should be considered in the light of the fact that Africa is not a united bloc and that the Casablanca resolution, as Casablanca did not speak for the entire continent. The paper finds the support given by the Presidents of Ghana and Mali to the resolution surprising and shocking. "We do not understand how it is possible to have close and friendly relations with Israel and yet agree to such an anti-Israel decision," the paper says. "We have no intention of giving advice to Dr. Nasser or to Mr. Keita about their policy on African matters. Friendship with a person like Nasser is a matter of taste, and one does not argue about such matters. But it is our right and duty to demand that Israel should not be forced to pay for the friendship."

Al Hamsanar (Majma') writes: It is clear that Israel's position in the African continent will not be determined solely by the aid she extends, but also, and in no small degree, by her political attitude in the inter-bloc conflict and her votes in the United Nations on questions concerning Africa. The time has come for a reconsideration of Israel's foreign policy, and the adoption of a policy of non-identification and full support for the just aspirations of the peoples of Africa and Asia.

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) writes: "While we do not think that Israel's relations with the countries of Africa and Asia have come to an end, we nevertheless feel that we have exaggerated their importance. Israel is investing much strength and capital in this work. The time has come for us to determine whether this investment is worth while."

She'arim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) writes: "Israel's activities in Africa will undoubtedly bear fruit in the future. Therefore, despite the present defeat, it is difficult to agree with those who say that we are exaggerating the importance of our relations with the African countries. Nevertheless, we are certainly justified in asking our African friends for an explanation of their attitude at this conference and their surrender to Nasser's blackmail."

The Affair

Ha'arets (non-party), in its editorial (non-party), in its time has come for the censorship to allow the publication of details of the background of the 'Affair.'

Southern Melodrama

TROTTERING out of the Eden Cinema, Jerusalem just before midnight, we felt a pang of envy. The thought of the sailor home from the sea and the hunter home from the hill, while we were still trying to stretch our legs on dry pavement.

Home from the Hill, now in its third week, is one of the longest-lived tear-jerkers since "East is West" and bears some resemblance. The heroine seems to be the mace counterpane of the heroine of that melodrama, whose famous words were "Dead, and he never called me mother!" But as the Southern accent was so strong that it made it impossible to hear the words, it is almost incomprehensible to anyone coming from north of the Mason-Dixon line, perhaps we failed to understand the story fully. It is saved from utter idiocy by the beauty of the colour photography of the woodlands and swamps. One can almost see Vincent Minnelli was thinking about when he directed the picture. F.D.

Good Samaritan

THE story of a baby abandoned on a pitch-dark night on the bank of the Nile provides the theme of the film "The Good Samaritan" showing at the Orion, Jerusalem, this week. The infant, on whose clothing the singer Mohammed Fawzi, together with Sabah the Lebanese actress, who made her career in Cairo and still looks and sounds as fresh as she did when she first appeared 15 years ago.

The best performance is given by Immet Yassin, who plays the difficult double roles of male and female twins. Wgt.

Worthwhile Yugoslav Film

The Ninth Circle (Chen, Tel Aviv) is one of the rare Yugoslav films to come to Israel—wonder and has been described by the Zagreb Radio film critic, Zora Dincbach, and directed by France Stiglic.

The theme is the oppression of the Jews under the Hitler regime, an often-used story but here treated with an honest sympathy that makes it freshly moving. The head of a Yugoslav family marries his son to Ruth, a young Jewess they are all fond of, so as to save her from the deportation that has been the fate of her family. It is a marriage in name only. At first the boy resents his father's action but later falls in love with the girl, and when her mother is discovered, she is sent to a concentration camp, he follows her and tries to save her from the "ninth circle of hell."

View from the Terrace (Tel Aviv Cinema) is based on a story by John O'Hara and has been produced and directed by Mark Robson with Joanne Woodward and Paul Newman in the main roles.

The story revolves round the rival claims of business career and home-life and the intention, doubtless, is to criticize the American emphasis on success at all costs. But the whole film is so smooth, so glossy and so unreal that one does not care what happens to any of those concerned.

The two ladies in the case, Joanne Woodward as the wife and Ina Belin as the true love, are very nice to look at and so is Paul Newman, while as a Wall Street tycoon Felix Aylmer gives a very finished performance.

Veil of Tears

The Blue Veil (Migdalor) is a re-issue of the old film, all about a woman who takes up children's nursing and sacrifices her own personal life to the demands of the little ones. Jane Wyman carries most of the picture on her shoulders and almost makes an incredible figure believable. The very sentimental will probably find this concoction for all around me I saw ladies wiping away their tears with evident satisfaction. R.V.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

AFRICA AND ISRAEL

Lamertan (Abdullah Ha'arav)

da/ writes that the importance of the Casablanca anti-Israel resolution should not be exaggerated, but the fact that it is a bad omen should not be ignored.

If Israel's constructive work in Africa is continued and expanded with the same degree of sincerity, devotion and understanding shown until now, it may well prove more effective than Nasser's hostile mouthings. In view of Israel's political interests in Africa, which are of immeasurable importance, she must show more care and consideration in her decisions in the international sphere.

Davar (Histadrut) says that the resolution should be considered in the light of the fact that Africa is not a united bloc and that the Casablanca resolution, as Casablanca did not speak for the entire continent. The paper finds the support given by the Presidents of Ghana and Mali to the resolution surprising and shocking. "We do not understand how it is possible to have close and friendly relations with Israel and yet agree to such an anti-Israel decision," the paper says. "We have no intention of giving advice to Dr. Nasser or to Mr. Keita about their policy on African matters. Friendship with a person like Nasser is a matter of taste, and one does not argue about such matters. But it is our right and duty to demand that Israel should not be forced to pay for the friendship."

Al Hamsanar (Majma') writes: It is clear that Israel's position in the African continent will not be determined solely by the aid she extends, but also, and in no small degree, by her political attitude in the inter-bloc conflict and her votes in the United Nations on questions concerning Africa. The time has come for a reconsideration of Israel's foreign policy, and the adoption of a policy of non-identification and full support for the just aspirations of the peoples of Africa and Asia.

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) writes: "While we do not think that Israel's relations with the countries of Africa and Asia have come to an end, we nevertheless feel that we have exaggerated their importance. Israel is investing much strength and capital in this work. The time has come for us to determine whether this investment is worth while."

She'arim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) writes: "Israel's activities in Africa will undoubtedly bear fruit in the future. Therefore, despite the present defeat, it is difficult to agree with those who say that we are exaggerating the importance of our relations with the African countries. Nevertheless, we are certainly justified in asking our African friends for an explanation of their attitude at this conference and their surrender to Nasser's blackmail."

The Affair

Ha'arets (non-party), in its editorial (non-party), in its time has come for the censorship to allow the publication of details of the background of the 'Affair.'

Southern Melodrama

TROTTERING out of the Eden Cinema, Jerusalem just before midnight, we felt a pang of envy. The thought of the sailor home from the sea and the hunter home from the hill, while we were still trying to stretch our legs on dry pavement.

Home from the Hill, now in its third week, is one of the longest-lived tear-jerkers since "East is West" and bears some resemblance. The heroine seems to be the mace counterpane of the heroine of that melodrama, whose famous words were "Dead, and he never called me mother!" But as the Southern accent was so strong that it made it impossible to hear the words, it is almost incomprehensible to anyone coming from north of the Mason-Dixon line, perhaps we failed to understand the story fully. It is saved from utter idiocy by the beauty of the colour photography of the woodlands and swamps. One can almost see Vincent Minnelli was thinking about when he directed the picture. F.D.

Good Samaritan

THE story of a baby abandoned on a pitch-dark night on the bank of the Nile provides the theme of the film "The Good Samaritan" showing at the Orion, Jerusalem, this week. The infant, on whose clothing the singer Mohammed Fawzi, together with Sabah the Lebanese actress, who made her career in Cairo and still looks and sounds as fresh as she did when she first appeared 15 years ago.

The best performance is given by Immet Yassin, who plays the difficult double roles of male and female twins. Wgt.

Worthwhile Yugoslav Film

The Ninth Circle (Chen, Tel Aviv) is one of the rare Yugoslav films to come to Israel—wonder and has been described by the Zagreb Radio film critic, Zora Dincbach, and directed by France Stiglic.

The theme is the oppression of the